

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the country, published every Saturday morning, at the office of the New-York Tribune, No. 39 Ann-street, New-York. Price, 10 cents.

THE TRIBUNE.

The "Proceedings of a Convention of the Friends of AFRICAN COLONIZATION, held in Washington City, May 4, 1842," has just been published. It embodies the Speeches before that Convention, either in full or in substance, of Messrs. R. R. Gurley, Dr. Hall, Hon. James T. Morehead of Ky., Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Va., Dr. Parker, Rev. Messrs. Bulfinch, Clark, Messrs. F. S. Key, Hon. C. F. Mercer, Hon. E. Whittlesey, and Hon. C. L. Ellsworth. It is a most interesting pamphlet, full of information and of interest. We particularly direct the attention of the philanthropic to the long and able speech of Hon. Jas. T. Morehead of Ky., embodying a History of the Origin, Progress, Objects and Effects of African Colonization.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE for this month contains original papers on the 'Commerce of Greece,' by F. STROG, Consul at Athens; 'Progress of Population and Wealth in the United States,' by Prof. Geo. TUCKER, Va.; 'The Navy and its Use,' by Ireland—its Resources and Commerce,' by EDWIN WILLIAMS; 'Commercial Voyages and Discoveries,' and 'The Morals of Trade,' by J. N. BELLINGS. These articles are all valuable, but the last two the most interesting to the general reader. These are followed by 15 pages of valuable Commercial Statistics, especially with reference to the Growth, Prices and Consumption of Grain in the United States and Great Britain respectively. (F. Hunt, 142 Fulton-street—Monthly: \$5 per annum.)

Electioneering in Alabama.

As one of the candidates in this country was pursuing his regular business (electioneering) the other day, he met with one of the hard-fisted young men of the country (farmer) working away in the cotton field with the hoe. The candidate, as might be expected, left off his horse and went into the field, but the farmer, appearing to be rather busy, kept at his vocation—the candidate seeing that he did not wish to stop to talk, took up an idle hoe that happened to be near by, and commenced assisting the man in hoeing. After hoeing some half an hour, the candidate commenced:

"How is the election going in this part of the country?"

"Oh! pretty well, I believe," said the farmer.

"Who do you think of supporting?"

"Why, I do not know who yet."

"Well, if you have not pledged yourself, I should be glad if you would vote for me?"

"Very well, I'll do it. What office are you running for? But I must support Bidges for the Legislature, because—"

"Support Bidges!" exclaimed the astonished candidate, dropping his hoe at the same time, "he is a candidate in Wilcox and not in Dallas!"

"Well, I know that," said the farmer.

"But I am a candidate in Dallas."

"Well, I can't help that," said the farmer, "I expect I could have voted for you if you had been in this country, because you are the first candidate that has been here for me in a long time."

"Well, I must be getting along; I wish you good bye, sir."

"Good bye."

Thus did our candidate get out of prison bounds, and before he knew it he had worked for one half hour, all the while the sweat boiling out of him at the rate of four knots an hour, and it will, no doubt, in future, give him a lesson and a caution, that will teach him to find out in what country he gets to electioneer next time. [Cahawba (Ala.) Dem.]

SAVANNAH INSOLVENTS.—We understand that there were upward of seventy applicants for the benefit of the Insolvent Law at the recent term of the Inferior Court in this city. This is a melancholy picture, but it goes to show that we are fast running down to the alternative—work or starve.

Throughout the South there are too many unproductive men and few producers. The former, having had up to the neck, outlived their credit, and the good nature of their friends, must join the latter class, and then we may expect to see better times, and not before. We never knew confidence in man and man at an low ebb as it is now in this country. [Savannah Republic.]

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HON. HARMER DENNY'S REPORT ON AGRICULTURE to the Home Industry Convention; (original) HISTORY OF THE POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO THE AFRICAN, AND PROTECTION, by an eminent writer who has been many years in Congress, and in the President's Cabinet; (original) Extracts from the Messages of the Governors of New-York—GEORGE CLINTON, DANIEL O. TOMPKINS, DEWEY CLINTON, ISAAC C. YATES, WILLIAM L. MARCY, &c. in favor of the Protection of American Industry, with the responses of successive Legislatures thereto. Also a variety of editorial and other matters.

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Mr. Clay's Speech at the Festival at Lexington, Ky.

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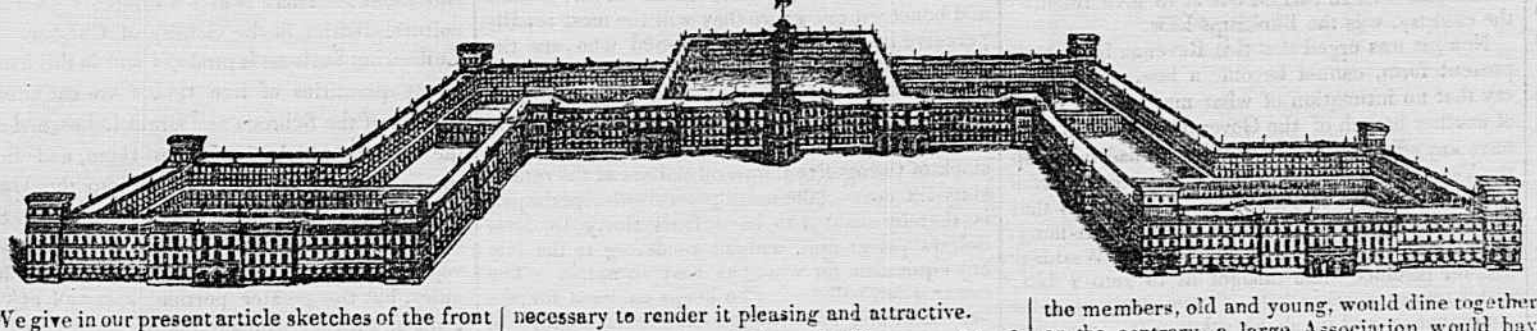
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, at the Pine Orchard—1842.

This romantic and fashionable resort will be completed, during the present season, under the supervision and superintendence of the City and an elegant and complete and thorough repair, and is now open for the reception of visitors. No effort will be spared to make the scenery really high character, which has been and is as a scholar considered, his care for books; his travels his conduct, &c. 6. Our Younger Poets—by G. Livingston Talmadge. 7. The Rights of Women. 8. History of the Knights of Malta—by William W. Andrews, Consul at Malta. 9. POETRY on a variety of subjects.

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SKETCH OF THE EDIFICE OF A LARGE ASSOCIATION. VIEWED FROM AN ELEVATION.

Or Residence of an Association of 1800 to 2000 persons, united in interests, and prosecuting, combinedly, a great variety of branches of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mechanics, and the Arts and Sciences. It is destined to replace three hundred separate tenements or dwellings of the present system—composed of cabins, log-houses, cottages, city dwellings, or other constructions, which are now required by 300 families, living separately according to the present system of general Isolation.



We give in our present article sketches of the front view and ground plan of the Edifice of an Association. To form a correct idea of the new Social Organization which we advocate, it is very important to understand the construction and arrangement of its Edifices; and as it is almost impossible to do so by descriptions in writing, we add two cuts. With the aid of them and the subjoined description, we hope that the reader will be able to obtain an idea of the architecture of Association;—we recommend the subject to a careful examination.

Before entering into the description, we will make a few remarks upon some details which we have explained before, but which we will sum up again very concisely. The proper number of persons for an Association is about 1800 (say 300 families) or allowing for the sick and absent, the number may be carried to 2,000. It is only in Associations of about 1,800 persons that all varieties of talents, capacities, tastes and characters can be united, which are necessary for a successful prosecution of all branches of Industry, Art, and Science.

A small Association can be established with 400 persons; this is the smallest number, however, with which the system of Groups and Series can be organized, and which is necessary to render Industry attractive. Quite small Associations of 200 persons, or 40 families, can be founded which would offer great advantages as regards comfort, economy and a judicious application of Labor and Capital, over the present system. But that organization could not be given to Industry which would communicate to it a zest, elegance and emulation.

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The Edifice, as we see, is a Series, composed of a Centre, Wings, and Sub-Wings. The Centre is the finest part of the Edifice, and must balance in effect and beauty the Wings and Sub-Wings.

The Edifice of a small Association would be quite plain. A part of the large building might be erected and extended as the Association increased, or the range of buildings fronting on avenue A, and the public square, S, might be constructed, and the form of a large Edifice preserved.

The buildings should be of brick, and for the sake of economy, a brick-yard should be made on the Domain, or as near as possible, and the brick laborers engaged upon it might take part pay in the stock of the Association.

We will describe below the Edifice of a large Association, with a very plain and economical building, will be first established; but the reader can obtain a clearer idea of the subject by having the plan complete laid before him. He can better judge of the reductions which can be made.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE OF A LARGE ASSOCIATION.

The Edifice of an Association must differ very widely from the dwellings of our present Societies, which are suited only to isolated families, between whom very few social relations and no concert of action exist. Instead of the mass of separate little tenements which compose our towns and villages and cover our farms, and in which the greatest waste, inconvenience and for the most part deformity, vie with each other, an Association would build a large and regular Edifice.

combining great elegance and comfort with great economy.

The Edifices of Association will conform to a certain extent, to one general plan, deduced from the wants of Man, and suited in every way to the domestic and social relations of a body of 1,800 persons, but the greatest variety in style and architecture will exist, according to the tastes of a People, climate and location.

The square and oblong forms should be avoided; they would be both heavy and monotonous. The Edifice should be composed of a centre, wings and sub-wings, and offer the greatest variety of form, and the finest combination of masses.

To avoid giving too great an extension to the building, it should be three stories high, and rest upon a spacious basement. In the basement would be located the kitchens, store-rooms, a variety of workshops, &c.

The centre of the Edifice will be reserved for public purposes; it will contain the Dining-Halls, Council-Rooms, Library, Reading-Rooms, Lecture-Rooms, Exchange, and Saloons for social relations. An Association, however small, must have its Exchange, or Public Hall, where the members can meet to discuss public and private matters, concert meetings of the Groups and Series, and transact a variety of business.

From the centre of the Edifice would rise a tower which would overlook the Domain, and which would communicate, by signals and other means, with all parts of it. A large and opulent Association would have its Observatory and chime of bells, which would be placed in this tower.

The Church would require to be a separate building, on account of its size; it would be too large to be incorporated in the Edifice, but would communicate with it by a covered corridor.

The Manufactories and Workshops, or in the language of Association, the Halls of Industry, would be placed in one of the extreme wings. In a small Association they might be situated in a separate building, as the wings would not be distant enough from the centre to prevent the noise from incommoding the inhabitants.

The Public Halls would be distinct in their appropriations for different purposes; they would, with a few exceptions, consist of a number of contiguous saloons, so as to admit of subdivisions in all social unions, meetings, &c. A ball or banquet forms at present but one assemblage, without subdivisions; this confusion will not take place in Association; there would not be, to choose the mode of eating as an example, one vast hall, where all

the members, old and young, would dine together; on the contrary, a large Association would have nine Public Dining-Rooms.

One for persons extremely advanced in age. Two for children. Three for tables of the first or cheaper price. Four for tables of the second or middle price. Five for tables of the third or higher price.

These different prices are established to suit different tastes and degrees of economy; variety is a source of concord where there is full liberty to choose.

In a small Association, three dining-halls would be sufficient; one for children and two for grown persons,—the latter at different prices; this degree of variety at least should be observed. Adjoining the public saloons, small dining-rooms would be reserved, where parties or groups can eat apart from the large tables. It will happen daily that parties of friends will wish to dine by themselves; they can do so in these rooms, where they will be served in the same manner and at the same price as at the large tables. It will be very little additional trouble to serve meals in them, and it will promote greatly freedom of choice. People can, if they wish, dine also in their private apartments by paying a small extra charge.

One of the most convenient and agreeable constructions of the Edifice of an Association will be a large corridor or inclosed portico, which will wind around one front of the building, and will form a covered communication leading to all its parts,—to the public Halls, private Apartments and Workshops.

An Association may be compared to a town under one roof, and it must have a communication or avenue, corresponding to the street of a town, through which the inhabitants can go to the Halls, Saloons, Exchange, Reading-Rooms, Lecture-Rooms, and visit each other without having to encounter the wet and the cold, or having to go through dusty or muddy streets. Instead of an uncovered street, exposed to the hot sun in summer and to the inclemency of the weather in winter, and which is always either dusty or muddy, it would be a spacious corridor, or inclosed portico or piazza, of the kind described, which would encircle the centre and wings of one side of the entire building.

In a large Association the corridor would be about 24 feet wide in the centre of the Edifice, and 18 feet wide in the wings; in a small Association it would be from 12 to 15 feet wide. It would pass along the first story or on the top of the basement, and not upon the ground, as some openings for carriages must be left in the basement.

The corridor would be inclosed within the outside walls of the Edifice, and the roof would project over it. It would be the height of the entire building,—that is, three stories, and the windows which lighted it, might be high and spacious like those of some churches. The doors of the public Halls and private Apartments would open upon it, as the outside doors of our houses now open upon the street; flights of steps would lead from it to the upper stories. In a large and opulent Association, it is easy to conceive with what elegance its corridors could be fitted up, and what a convenience they would be to the inhabitants.

"To pass a winter's day," says Fourier, "in the Edifice of an Association,—to visit all parts of it without exposure to the inclemency of the weather,—to go to balls and parties in light dresses without being inconvenienced by the cold, without knowing whether it rained or stormed, would be a charm so new, that it would be alone sufficient to render our residences and cities desirable. If an Edifice, like that of an Association, were erected in our Societies and adapted to the usages of civilized life, the convenience alone of covered communications, warmed in winter and aired in summer, would give an immense value to it. Its rents, for the same quantity of space, would be double those of our present houses."

PRIVATE APARTMENTS.

Part of the first and most of the second and third stories would be occupied by the private Apartments. They would vary greatly in size and price, to suit all tastes and inclinations,—fortune and the desire of economy. The Apartments would be separated by division walls, so that no noise would be heard from one to the other. People could live by this means as isolatedly in an Association as they now can in cities, where the houses touch, and are only separated by walls.

The entrance to them would be from the large Corridors or inclosed portico. A person would rent a suit of rooms in an Association as he now does a house, and could enjoy the privacy of domestic life without the cares of a household, to which would be added the charms of varied and congenial social relations. He could eat, as we have explained, in his own rooms or at the public tables.

PROPERTY.

Will a Community of Property exist in Association, it will be asked? By no means; the lands, edifices, flocks, &c. will be appraised at a fair value, and represented by stock, divided into shares. A person will own stock in an Association, as he may now own stock in a railroad.

One quarter of the profits of the Association will go to pay the interest upon the stock. It is supposed by many that the product of an Association would be put into a common fund out of which the idle would receive as much as the active; this is a foolish mistake. A system for a just division of the profits of labor will be established, by which every person will receive the full value of what he produces.

SOCIAL CHARITY.

The Charity of Association will be as noble and generous as that of our societies is mean and stinging. The charity of Association will embrace particularly the two extremes of life: children and the aged. The best education that can be given them,—until an age when, by their own industry, they can support themselves. Persons advanced in age, and who may, from any cause, be poor, will also be supported by the Association,—not in the miserable manner that the poor now are, but in a way in good order. Coal of all sizes and descriptions, for family or small use, from the yard, corner of Hudson and Amos-streets.

J. TEBELL.

double screened and delivered any part of the city, weighed by a city weigher. Y-2d corner Christopher and Greenwich streets. JAS. FERGUSON.

N R—100 tons Pea and Dust cheap.

COAL COAL—\$4.50 to \$5.50—Peach Orchard Coal at the above low prices, from the Ash Grove, for the winter, at the following low prices: Egg and Broken—\$5.50. Large, size—\$5.00. Nat—\$4.50. Double screened and delivered any part of the city, weighed by a city weigher. Y-2d corner Christopher and Greenwich streets. JAS. FERGUSON.

PEACH ORCHARD and White Ash SCHUYLKILL COAL by the cargo—We are now prepared to furnish Peach Orchard and White Ash coal at the lowest prices, on board vessels at Philadelphia, at the lowest market prices.

WARD & BROWNE.

415 Grand-street, corner Light.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, in sums of £5, £10, £15 and £20, at 10 days sight, and 30 days sight, at the lowest rates.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 25 Wall-st. and 130 Broadway.

WANTED—50 enterprising young men

—Americans—to go on whaling voyages, in first class vessels. To young men of good habits the above is a very desirable opportunity. All clothing and other articles furnished on the credit of the voyage. For further information apply to WM. LUCKEY & CO., Shipping Agents, 101 South-street, n. p. stairs. 1842 Jan.

WANTED—Ten or twelve active, intelligent men to procure subscribers in the country for the popular periodical, the New Men who have been employed in teaching and literary pursuits will be preferred. No signatures need apply. Undoubted testimonials of character will be required. 1842 Jan.

BRADBURY, SODEN & Co. 127 Nassau-st. N. Y., and 10 School-st. Boston. The advertiser, a young married man, is desirous of procuring a situation in a Newspaper Establishment as a Wrapper, Writer or Packer. As he is already employed in this business, he is a swift Peoman, and his object will be, by care and attention, to give satisfaction. Please address B. T. Tribune Office. Aug 2

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman of good education and thorough house-keeper, and perfectly qualified to take the entire charge of a small family—a member of the Presbyterian Church would be preferred. Apply at No. 434 Broadway, between 10th and 11th streets. 1842 Jan.

PEW in Ascension Church for sale.—Pew No. 18 on the ground floor, in the body of the Church. Apply at No. 74 South-street. 1842 Jan.

MONEY TO LOAN—Temporary advances made upon descriptions of saleable personal property, goods, merchandise, &c. Apply at 33 John-street, corner of Nassau-street, office No. 93d street. Open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. 1842 Jan.

BOARDING—A few single Gentlemen can obtain board with single rooms, at Franklin-st. between Broadway and Elm-st. from \$4 to \$5. 1842 Jan.

BOARDING—Very desirable Rooms, just vacated, with good board, in a private family, can be obtained on reasonable terms, by applying at No 108 Hudson-street, near St. John's Park. 1842 Jan.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON'S ASSOCIATION. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Institution have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of seven per cent, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books closed from 10th to 15th inst. GEO. T. HOFF, Secretary. 1842 Jan.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Greenwich Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of August next, at the office No. 26 Hudson-street. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date till August the first. [1842 Jan.] JOSEPH TORREY, Secretary.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE.—Tea Sets, Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Lamps, Dish Covers, Music Plates, Commemorative Tanks, Lamps, Paints, China, Glass, &c. &c. Manufactured from refined metal by Messrs. Reed & Barton, of Taunton, Mass., and warranted superior to any other manufactured in this country, and equal to any imported. Their agents in this city are N. WITHERELL, Jr. 84 John-street. 1842 Jan.

TO ENGINEERS, Manufacturers and others.—Held wrought Iron Tubes, for Steam, Water, Gas, from 4 to 12 inches in diameter, and from 1/4 to 1/2 inch in thickness, capable of sustaining an internal pressure of from 1,000 to 10,000 lbs. per square inch, together with fittings of every description, such as Flanges, Tees, Reducing, Socks, Cocks, &c. &c. to which the Tubes are joined by Screws, and by means of which they may be put together with the greatest facility by any ordinary workman. The great strength and durability of these tubes, as compared with Copper or other material, and their economy render them superior to all others for any of the purposes above mentioned. W. W. WORTH & NASON, 35 Ann-st. 1842 Jan.

WHITESEY & JENKINS, CROTON WATER PLUMBERS, No. 3 John-street, near Broadway, New-York. White Pine, Red Cedar, and Locust Hydrants, Lead and Iron Pipes of first quality, Baths, Water Closets, Fire Pumps, Cold and Hot Water Apparatus, and Hydraulic of every description, furnished and fixed on the most approved principle, and most reasonable terms. Mr. Whitesey, (late foreman for Samuel Haycock of Philadelphia), having been engaged for the last 12 years in the above place, where he has superintended some of the largest public buildings, will warrant his work equal to that of any other first class workman in the city. Walter, Architect of Grand College, and others may be seen at the shop. All orders punctually attended to. 1842 Jan.

INFALLIBLE!—No Cure, no Pay! Fly! Killing Pain kills instantly, and sells for 3cts. a sheet. Fly Poison kills flies and cockroaches. Bedbug Poison kills them on one application. Ant Flea kills the red, black and white ants. Traveller's Comfort, keeping from your body, dyes, mosquitoes, flies, and other insects, for the summer. Cataplasms and Butterflies destroyed by the Compound Chemical White Oil Soap. Flea Poison, open and close, cats, cattle and chickens. Poison for the throat, and to prevent their attack for the whole season. All the above warranted and sold cheap by Dr. LEWIS FRECHTENGANGER, No. 1 Wall-street, near Broadway. 1842 Jan.

Manufacturers of Coprair Capsules, of the best quality, and with Spanish and French directions. Lunar, Aurifer, Chloride of Soda, Spirit of Nitre, Ammonia, Ether, Daguerrotypy Chemicals, Diamond Cement, deals in Leeches, Tincture, Dentists' Gold and Mineral Teeth, genuine Harley, &c. &c. Sent by mail, or by express, for \$10. The back numbers may still be procured. GREELEY & McELRATH.

PRIVATE LESSONS are given at 26 Bowdoin-street in Reading and Writing—also in the higher branches of English, with French, Latin and Piano Forte music.

Primary object is to give a respectable class of females, who have not had early opportunities to acquire an education, the privilege of so doing, without attending a Public Seminary.

Hours from nine in the morning to nine in the evening as may best suit the pupils. 1842 Jan.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—These safes are a perfect non-conductor to heat, and cannot be destroyed, nor their contents injured by any ordinary fire, and are well secured by an iron safe-proof against burglars, being well secured by the most celebrated patent locks now in use. A large assortment of various capacities, from 12 to 100 lbs. weight, and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Agent, No. 139 Water-st. Also, an assortment of second hand Iron Chests, (made by different manufacturers) with good locks, for sale at a low price. Also, a variety of other valuable articles, for sale at 50 to 60 per cent below the first cost. 1842 Jan.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM, for August, 1842. CONTENTS.

The Menace of Trench; Memoirs of the late General; Sketches of the Manners, Customs, &c. of American Indians; Fight between Indians and Montanians; Death of Tecumseh; That thing I cannot do; A Tragedy in the